

a teammate of his. In the spirit of bipartisanship that we strike on these bills, I will not mention the score of the game in which the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP) was rightfully named the MVP. But I think his support of this bill lends an even greater credence.

I urge my colleagues that we support this bill and, indeed, honor a very colorful and very great American.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2460.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2460, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### LOUISE STOKES POST OFFICE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2357) to designate the United States Post Office located at 3675 Warrensville Center Road in Shaker Heights, Ohio, as the "Louise Stokes Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2357

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States Post Office located at 3675 Warrensville Center Road in Shaker Heights, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Louise Stokes Post Office".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the post office referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Louise Stokes Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH).

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us, H.R. 2357, was introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) on June 24 of this year. Again, it has been cosponsored by the

entire House delegation of the great State of Ohio in accordance with our policy on the Committee on Government Reform, which has moved this legislation.

The measure does, indeed, designate the United States Post Office located at 3675 Warrensville Center Road in Shaker Heights, Ohio, as the Louise Stokes Post Office.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2357 is a very special bill in that it honors the mother of two very remarkable men. Louise Cinthy Stone Stokes, mother of Louis and Carl, was born the eighth of 11 children of the Reverend Mr. William and Fannie Stone on October 27, 1895, in Wrons, Georgia.

She moved to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1918 where she met and married Charles Louis Stokes, a laundry worker. Charles Stokes died when his two sons were still infants. Louis was but 2 years old, and Carl only 13 months. Louise, now widowed, worked as a domestic worker, and her widowed mother, Fannie, lived with a family and helped with the children. They lived in public housing on meager earnings.

Louise Stokes insisted that her sons get jobs at an early age and that they, most of all, get an education, and they did. Louis Stokes graduated from Case Western Reserve and Cleveland Marshall Law School, and Carl Stokes graduated from Marshall Law School.

Louis served as a civil rights attorney; and, in 1968, he became the first African-American Congressman from Ohio. Also in 1968, Carl became the first African-American mayor of a major U.S. city and later became a United States ambassador.

Louise Stokes was selected Cleveland's Woman of the Year, Ohio Mother of the Year, and received numerous awards from religious and civic organizations throughout her lifetime. The guiding principles of Louis Stokes' life and his brother Carl's were really instilled in them by their mother. It was simply a value of hard work, education, and religion.

I suspect someday, Mr. Speaker, we may be on this floor honoring two very remarkable men in Louis and Carl Stokes, but I think it is most appropriate, before we designate post offices in recognition of their contributions, that we first recognize the woman who, indeed, instilled in them the kind of values, the kind of ethics that brought them to the high pinnacle of public service which we have seen over so many years.

Indeed, Louise Stokes was a remarkable woman, and she fully merits this kind of recognition. I would certainly urge my colleagues to support this bill, H.R. 2357, and place the name upon the post office in Shaker Heights of which all of us, not just the people from that community and the State of Ohio, but all of us as Americans can be very, very proud. She is a dedicated mother and, as I said, a very remarkable woman.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is an opportunity to recognize the extraordinary accomplishments of a woman who embodies the story of literally millions and millions of women throughout our country who struggled against tremendous odds and difficult circumstances to raise children.

Her two sons she raised after their father died, her husband died, when they were very young children. She worked as a domestic worker. She did what was necessary to feed and clothe and educate her children. One became a United States Congressman of some note because, not only was he the first African American to serve the great State of Ohio and the Congress, but a Congressman whose work and accomplishments and achievements are not equaled by many who serve in this House or have served in this House. The other son went on to be the mayor of a major city at a time in which no other African American had ever served in such a capacity.

So it is a remarkable woman that we acknowledge in this naming. But it is a story that is very important to the very fabric of our country that I think is acknowledged through her life's work.

I want to thank the gentleman from the great State of Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT), the prime sponsor of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, this is not a day to pay tribute to Carl and Lou Stokes; the first black mayor of a major city, later an ambassador, and Lou Stokes, the first black cardinal on the powerful Committee on Appropriations who used to go on junkets all around the world with the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY). That is a little off joke here. They are great, dear friends.

I decided to submit this legislation. I had some calls, and they troubled me. What troubled me was that some people felt well, maybe, we name our institutions for America's greatest; and that is exactly why I submitted this legislation.

I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH), and I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), for giving this its consideration.

This is a great American. She embodies the American experience, specifically the black experience, worked on her hands and her knees so her two boys who lost their father when they were infants could get an education and be somebody. God almighty, if that is not worthy of this designation, I do not know what is, because those two boys just did not get an education, they educated America and the world.

I would like to put across the RECORD a couple quotes, humble words from a humble American. One of them, she said, "There are three principles in our life: religion, education, and hard work." She said, "By God, my boys better learn that."

Another thing she said that impressed me very much is she said, "Yes, it is true I had to work on my hands and knees, but that made me all the more determined that my boys would get an education and would have a better life than me."

She later said the boys are there to do their share. They helped with cleaning and outside tasks, and they did chores just like I did when I was raised on the farm. She said they also had a paper route, and they did errands to help them get some spending money.

She says then later in a quote, "To teach them responsibility when they start making money, I made them pay room rent, not because I wanted that room rent, I wanted them to learn the responsibility, the value of hard work, and nothing comes easy."

But what is not written in that quote is she saved every penny those two sons gave her and put it towards their education. Yes, I guess it is about Carl. I guess it is about Louis. I think it is about a great American woman, Louise Stokes, and it is fitting this post office be named for her.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT). With his permission, I ask unanimous consent that the humorous reference to junkets by former and present Members be revised in his remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

□ 1530

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, not having any further speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I do not have any further requests for time. I am not sure that any of us could add to the passion and eloquence and I think very fitting comments of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

If the actions of a truly remarkable woman such as this do not constitute what is a great American, I am not sure we know otherwise. So this is a truly fitting naming bill, and I would urge all of our colleagues to support it.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in honoring Louise Cinthy Stone Stokes, the mother of two great men, the late Carl Stokes, Ambassador to Seychelles, and our former colleagues, Representative Louis Stokes.

I had the honor of serving with Louis Stokes on the VA-HUD Appropriations Subcommittee, where he was the ranking Democrat and formerly chairman—as well as the first African-American on the Appropriations Committee. I know that Louise Stokes must have been a re-

markable mother, because Louis Stokes is truly a remarkable man.

Working with him was like playing in the band with Duke Ellington. A master of the legislative process, he knew every agency and every program and how to make his points with quiet dignity and piercing logic. His focus was squarely on insuring that the government treated people fairly and that it help lift up those who had fallen behind. On issue after issue, from environmental justice in EPA, to fair housing and focused community development in HUD, to aid to HBCU and minority scholarships in the National Science Foundation, to science programs to build competence and get youngsters interested in math and physics in NASA . . . I could go on and on. Louis Stokes left his mark on every single program, bar none. His importance to the African-American community cannot be exaggerated.

Louis Stokes' mother, Louise Cinthy Stone Stokes, was born October 27, 1895, in Wrens, GA. She was the eighth of 11 children of Reverend William and Fannie Stone. She was raised on the family farm where she did the chores that were part of that life and time. Sunday school and church were a main part of their lives.

Louise moved to Cleveland, OH, in 1918. It was here she met Charles Louis Stokes, a laundry worker, and they were married July 21, 1923. From their union two fine sons were born; Louis and Carl. The young husband died early in their marriage, when the boys were 2 years and 13 months, respectively. Louise's widowed mother came to live with her to look after her family while she worked.

Three principles guided the Stone and Stokes families: Religion must be central in a person's life; education is the way to come up and go places, and the value of hard work. Whenever she talked of her 40 years as a domestic worker, she would say, "I had to work with my hands and this made me all the more concerned that my sons get the kind of education I didn't have."

Mrs. Stokes raised her sons in Cleveland public housing on meager earnings. When times were too difficult during the Depression, the family had to go on federal assistance. She often recalled the \$25 a month and said, ". . . that wasn't even rent money." Whenever Mrs. Stokes spoke about the family days, she said it was a case of everyone doing his share. The boys helped with the cleaning and outside tasks. They also had a paper route and did errands to earn spending money. She recalled, "When the boys got their first jobs, I required a certain amount of their earnings as room rent. I wanted them to feel some responsibility for their home." What she didn't tell them is that she saved the money as a nest egg for them. Further evidence of the wisdom of a loving mother at work.

She always told her sons, "Get an education—get something in your head so that you don't have to work with your hands like I do." The Stokes men did as mother told them. Louis graduated from Case Western Reserve and Cleveland Marshall Law School, served as a civil rights attorney and became in 1968 the first black Congressman from the State of Ohio. Carl Stokes graduated from Marshall Law School, in 1968 became the first black mayor of a major U.S. city and later a U.S. ambassador.

Louise Stokes' love and devotion to her sons gave them a strong foundation to

achieve greatness. I am proud to be a co-sponsor of H.R. 2357, a bill to designate the Post Office at Warrensville Center Road, Shaker Heights, OH, with her name.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to honor Mrs. Louise Stokes by designating the Louise Stokes Post Office Building. Louise Stokes was a great American. She raised two sons; one son became a U.S. Congressman, and one son became a mayor. Mrs. Louise Stokes had three themes that guided her life: religion, education, and hard work. She lived her principles and she imparted these guiding principles to her two sons.

The lives of Mrs. Louise Stokes' two sons represent an enduring tribute to her supreme love and care. The careers of Carl and Lou Stokes show that America's progress as a nation is measured not by what we do for the strong, but what we do for the weak; not by what we do for the haves, but what we do for the have-nots. Throughout their careers, Carl Stokes and Lou Stokes fought for voting rights, civil rights, education rights, and housing rights.

Somewhere in America, there is a child living in adverse circumstance, maybe not even having a home. Maybe they are just sitting on a stoop marking the time, wondering if things are ever going to get better in their life, because things are very tough right now. Now, that person in America today could be black, could be brown, could be yellow, could be white. And when he or she is sitting there and feeling low, feeling down, wondering what is going to come and if things could ever get better with their life, they could think about two young African-American children—Carl and Louis Stokes—who were born in poverty, who lived in public housing, who, through the grace of God and a mother who worked for them, were able to move through the ranks, come to power, reach the pinnacle, make American history, and through it all they always remembered where they came from.

I stand here with a great deal of humility, to join in honoring Mrs. Louise Stokes for her life, her accomplishments, her legacy, and her sons. It is fitting to honor her by designating the Louise Stokes Post Office Building.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2357. This bill designates the post office located at 3675 Warrensville Center Road in Shaker Heights, Ohio as the "Louise Stokes Post Office."

Louise Stokes is the mother of former Representative Louis Stokes and the late Carl Stokes, the first black mayor of a major U.S. city and former ambassador to Seychelles. Louise Stokes, born on October 27, 1895, in Wrens, Georgia moved to Cleveland, Ohio in 1918 where she met and married Charles Louis Stokes in 1923. Louise's husband died early in their marriage. However, Mrs. Stokes was intent on ensuring that her children were provided for. She always told her son "get an education"—get something in your head so you don't have to work with your hands like I do."

The Stokes' boys followed their mother's advice. Both boys graduated from college and went on to law school. Louis Stokes served as a civil rights attorney and in 1968 became the first black Congressman to serve from the State of Ohio. Carl Stokes became the first black mayor of a major U.S. city and later a U.S. ambassador.

Louise Stokes in the ultimate example of how a mother's love can positively impact her children and change the lives of millions of people. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague from Ohio, Mr. TRAFICANT for introducing the bill and urge my colleagues to give their full support for its passage.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2357.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2357.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 643) to redesignate the Federal building located at 10301 South Compton Avenue, in Los Angeles, California, and known as the Watts Finance Office, as the "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 643

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 10301 South Compton Avenue, in Los Angeles, California, and known as the Watts Finance Office, shall be known and designated as the "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH).

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring before the House H.R. 643, a bill, as was noted, that was indeed introduced by our colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), honoring the very distinguished col-

league from California, former Representative Augustus F. Hawkins.

I would note, Mr. Speaker, that if some of this sounds familiar, it is simply because the House in fact considered and overwhelmingly passed this bill during its deliberations last year.

Unfortunately, and in no way suggestive of the merits of the bill, the legislative calendar in the other body did not permit them sufficient time to consider it. So we are here again today attempting to rectify that occurrence. For that I want to commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her tenacity and for recognizing that what was good and owing last year remains so this year, and for the cooperative effort of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) and all the members of the Committee on Government Reform for once more bringing this House the opportunity to vote on a very worthy naming bill.

The history of Gus Hawkins I suspect in this body is well-known from his birth in Louisiana and his movement with his parents to California in 1918 when he was just 11 years old, a recipient of his AB from the University of California in 1931, with a major in economics, and later his graduation from the University of Southern California in 1932.

After working in the real estate business, he was elected to the California State Assembly, where he served from 1934 to 1963, and later elected to the 88th Congress and to 13 succeeding Congresses running from 1963 to 1991.

Simply put, Mr. Speaker, Gus Hawkins served his constituents of the Watts area of Los Angeles for 48 years in elective office, 28 years in the California State Assembly, and 20 years in the House of Representatives.

He became known at that time for the Humphrey-Hawkins Act, a bill to reduce unemployment, move ahead in job training and employment opportunities for all Americans. He served in this body on various committees and, in fact, rose to be a leader in this House on many issues that were important certainly to the people that he represented but more so to the people of this country.

We have had the opportunity in the past, Mr. Speaker, to honor our former colleagues with this naming for their community service and in this instance, of course, the service to their country.

Certainly, as happened on this House floor last year, I would again urge my colleagues to unanimously support this bill and designate a naming for a very, very worthy American and a great former colleague, Gus Hawkins.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that, on the floor today, we have the gentleman

from Pennsylvania (Chairman GOODLING) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY), the ranking member who served in leadership positions on Gus Hawkins's former committee, the Committee on Education and Labor, as it was named then.

These are gentlemen who, like Chairman Hawkins, have dedicated a great deal of their work to education and employment issues. It is appropriate that Gus Hawkins be acknowledged, and in this way the California delegation and particularly the prime sponsor of this have offered the House this opportunity.

His work is acknowledged I think by a lot of people, but many of the people who have been helped by his work may never know his name.

We were together for the 25th anniversary of the Pell Grant bill, which he helped move through. I went to college on a Pell Grant, and so have tens of millions of other young people benefited from his efforts in this regard. So I am pleased to support this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), the prime sponsor of this measure.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from New York (Chairman MCHUGH) for, again, his leadership in bringing this bill to the floor and my dear friend and colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), for his leadership in helping to bring this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, we are talking about a man who spent 56 years in public service, a man who should have recognition in an area that he worked so hard to bring about a quality of life in the area of Watts. I am pleased to stand here as he listens to me in his home to pay homage to this great man, this educator, this leader of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in yielding and paying tribute to my dear friend and a former member of the House by renaming the Federal building located at 10301 South Compton Avenue in the Watts area of Los Angeles, known as the Watts Finance Office, the Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 643 enjoys the bipartisan support of the entire California delegation, Congressman Hawkins' former colleagues, and complete support of the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post once called Gus Hawkins one of the most famous unknown men of our day. However, many of us knew him as a quiet fighter for racial justice, social equality, and education for minorities, women, and children.

I can recall when I came to this floor to be sworn in, Gus Hawkins was sitting right here on this floor with me, and he wanted me to so much get on the education committee because for years he and I had worked together in the Los Angeles Unified School District on education and on helping youngsters in the Watts area and in